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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/829,227	04/09/2001	Mark E. Brewster	SMQ-063 (P5742)	8606
959	7590	06/17/2005	EXAMINER	
LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, LLP. 28 STATE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109			NGUYEN, THANH	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2144		

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/829,227	BREWSTER ET AL.
	Examiner Tammy T. Nguyen	Art Unit 2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 April 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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## Detailed Office Action

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed. **December 9, 2004.**
2. Claims **1-23** are pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over John E. Pavlov., (hereinafter Pavlov) U.S. Patent No. 6,725,426 in view of Hyman et al., (hereinafter Hyman) U.S. Patent No. 6,772,395.
5. As to claim 1, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a computer network, said network interfaced with a server, a method for collecting and presenting data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see

col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted by a first user (col.1, lines 12-38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into an extensible markup language (XML) document (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document on said server (col.3, lines 25-40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.

6. As to claim 3, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).
7. As to claim 4, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is different from said second user (col.4, lines 54-60).
8. As to claim 5, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the steps of: providing a stylesheet; and applying said stylesheet to said XML document in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 60-67).

9. As to claim 6, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, comprising the further step of: storing said XML document in a database connected to said network (col.3, lines 24-40).
10. As to claim 7, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said second user retrieves said XML document from said database (col.3, lines 30-40).
11. As to claim 8, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the steps of: providing an extensible stylesheet language (XSL) stylesheet; and applying said XSL stylesheet to said XML document in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 59-67).
12. As to claim 9, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a computer network, said network interfaced with a database, a method for collecting and presenting data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted by a first user (col.1, lines 12-38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into an extensible markup language (XML) document (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document in said database (col.3, lines 30-40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40).  
But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.

13. As to claim 11, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).
14. As to claim 12, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is different from said second user (col.4, lines 54-60).
15. As to claim 13, Pavlov the invention as claimed, further comprising the steps of: providing a stylesheet; and applying the stylesheet to said XML document in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 59-67).
16. As to claim 14, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said stylesheet is an XSL stylesheet (col.3, lines 59-67).
17. As to claim 15, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a computer network, said network including a server interfaced with a database, a medium holding computer-executable instructions for a method of collecting and displaying data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a first document from a remote location (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted from a first user (col.1, lines 12-38); automatically converting data extracted from said first document into an XML (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document in said database(col.3, lines 30-40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-

- 67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.
18. As to claim 17, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is different from said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).
19. As to claim 18, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the method comprises the additional steps of: providing a stylesheet; and applying the stylesheet to said XML document in response to commands from said second user (col.3, lines 59-67).
20. As to claim 19, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the stylesheet provided by said method is an XSL stylesheet (col.3, lines 5-67).
21. As to claim 20, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, including in a computer network, said network including a server, a medium holding computer-executable instructions for a method, said method comprising the steps of: receiving a first document from a remote location (Fig. 1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3, lines 24-40), said first document submitted from a first user (col.1, lines 12-38); automatically converting data extracted from

- said first document into an XML document (col.1, lines 45-55, and col.2, lines 45-50); storing said XML document on said server (col.3, lines 30-40); and access of said XML document from a remote location connected to said network by a second user (col.3, lines 60-67, and col.4, lines 30-40). But Pavlov does not teach permitting access to the XML document from a remote location. However, Hyman teaches permitting access document from a remote location (col.6, lines 45-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pavlov and Hyman to have permitting access to the XML document from a remote location because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific functions to be determined if the sender or accessing person is indeed authorized to transmit or access documents.
22. As to claim 22, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).
23. As to claim 23, Pavlov teaches the invention as claimed, wherein said recipient is different from said second user (col.2, line 60 to col.3, line 5).
24. Claims 2, 10, 16, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over John E. Pavlov, (hereinafter Pavlov) U.S. Patent No. 6,725,426 Hyman et al., (hereinafter Hyman) U.S. Patent No. 6,772,395 in view of Erez Halahmi., (hereinafter Halahmi) U.S. Patent No. 6,684,088.

25. As to claim 21, Pavlov and Hyman do not teach the invention as claimed, wherein said method comprising the additional step of: automatically emailing said XML document to a recipient, said recipient indicated by said first user. However, Halahmi teaches automatically emailing said XML document to a recipient, said recipient indicated by said first user (col.6, lines 10-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pavlov, Hyman and Halahmi to have emailing XML document to a recipient because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific functions to send automatically emailing XML document to recipient.
26. Claims 2, 10, 16 have similar limitations as claim 21; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

***Response to Arguments***

27. Applicant's arguments filled on December 9, 2004 have been fully considered, however they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:
28. Applicants argue that Pavlov does not teach receiving a first document from a remote location. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Pavlov teaches receiving a first document from a remote location as shown in (Fig.1 server 14, and server 12) (see col.3, lines 24-40). Pavlov clearly shows receiving a first document from a remote location.

29. Therefore, the Examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1, 9, 15, and 20. Claims 2-8, 10-14, 16-19, and 21-23 are also rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action.

30. Accordingly, claims 1-23 are respectfully rejected.

### *Conclusion*

31. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

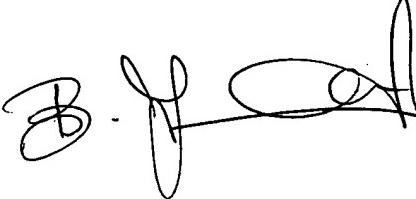
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

32. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(571) 272-3929**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

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If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, David Wiley, may be reached at **(571) 272-3923**.

TTN  
June 9, 2005



BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT  
PRIMARY EXAMINER